

NEW YORK HERALD.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT,
PROPRIETOR AND EDITOR.

OFFICE NO. 37, CORNER OF FULTON AND NASSAU STS.

TERMS, CASH IN ADVANCE.
THE DAILY HERALD, two cents per copy—\$7 per an-
num. THE WEEKLY HERALD, every Saturday, at 6 1/2 cents
per copy, or \$3 per annum; the European Edition, \$4 per
annum, to any part of Great Britain, and \$5 to any part of
the Continent, both to include the postage.

VOLUME XVIII. No. 13.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

BOWERY THEATRE, Bowery—BOHEMIAN GIRL—ROCK-
WOOD.

BROADWAY THEATRE, Broadway—L. BARNES IN
REVENGE—LA MAJE DE SEVILLE.

NIBLO'S—BARBER OF SEVILLE.

BURTON'S THEATRE, Chambers street—PAUL PRY—
FARM AND LONDON.

NATIONAL THEATRE, Chatham street—RICHIE—
PHILIP QUARE AND HIS MONKEY.

WALLACK'S THEATRE, Broadway—THE IRISH HERDS-
—PRACTICAL MAN.

WHITE'S THEATRE OF VARIETIES, 17 and 19 Bowery—
ALL THAT GLITTERS IS NOT GOLD—ROUGH DIAMOND—PER-
FECTION.

AMERICAN MUSEUM, Afternoon—GENERAL TOM THUMB
VILLAGE GOSPEL. Evening—GENERAL TOM THUMB—FOUR
TELLERS.

HELLER'S SALOON, 539 Broadway—NICHOMACHY.

GEORIANA, 586 Broadway—BAYARD'S PANORAMA OF THE
BOAT LAND.

CHRISTY'S OPERA HOUSE, 472 Broadway—ETHIOPIAN
MINSTRELS BY CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS.

WOOD'S MINSTRELS, Wood's Musical Hall, 444 Broad-
way—ETHIOPIAN MINSTRELS.

CIRCUS, 37 Bowery—EQUESTRIAN ENTERTAINMENTS.

New York, Sunday, January 10, 1853.

The News.

Our readers will be gratified to learn that the Hon. Wm. R. King was yesterday enabled to leave Wash- ington for Havana, in the United States steamer Fulton, which vessel had been specially fitted up for his accommodation. It is hoped that a perfect re- laxation from the cares of business, together with the change to a more salubrious climate, will suf- ficiently restore his health to admit of a resump- tion of his seat at the head of the Senate by the commencement of the next session.

Hon. Benjamin Fitzpatrick has been appointed by Governor Collier, of Alabama, to fill the unexpired term of the Hon. W. R. King, in the United States Senate.

The death of Senator Upham, of Vt., was formally announced in both branches of Congress yesterday; and after the pronunciation of eulogiums by Senators Foote and Seward, Hon. Mr. Miner and others, and the passage of resolutions complimentary to the memory of the deceased, both bodies, as a further tri- bute of respect, adjourned.

The Legislature of this State was not in session yesterday, both bodies having adjourned from Fri- day until to-morrow, for the ostensible purpose of giving the different committees time to perfect their work.

The democratic members of the Pennsylvania Legislature, in caucus, have chosen John M. Bickel as their candidate for State Treasurer. They have also recommended the 24th of February for holding the next State Convention to nominate a candidate for Canal Commissioner.

As many vague rumors have of late been current relative to the contemplated establishment of a new democratic journal at Washington, and also with re- gard to proposals from a branch of the party for the purchase of the *Republic*, our special correspondent takes the trouble to raise the veil of mystery, by stat- ing that Gen. Duff Green is the person who desires to get the management of the concern. So the General appears to have given up the idea of colonizing St. Domingo and eventually routing his ebony majesty, the Emperor of Hayti, from his dominions, etc. What's in the wind now?

Mr. Bartlett, the Mexican Boundary Commissioner, is reported to be on his way to Washington, he having arrived at New Orleans on the 11th inst.

Late advices from Mexico state that no decision had as yet been rendered concerning the contract for the Tehuantepec route. The accounts relative to the progress of the revolutionists are so contradictory that it is utterly impossible to tell whether the gov- ernment or the insurgents are, as a general thing, in the ascendancy.

A despatch from Halifax announces that the new Cunard steamer Arabia has one thousand tons of goods on freight. The Arabia will probably be along here to-day, and then such of our citizens as feel dis- posed, by crossing to Jersey City, will have an oppor- tunity of judging for themselves of this specimen of maritime architecture, of which some of the English journals have recently boasted so much.

Tuesday next is to be celebrated in Boston, as the anniversary of the birth of the late Secretary Web- ster.

We have telegraphic reports of the burning of two cotton mills, yesterday. One at Louisville, worth twenty-five thousand dollars, was entirely consumed; and seventy-five hands were thrown out of employ- ment. Another was injured to the extent of six thousand dollars, at Millbury, Mass.

From Springfield, we learn that a fireman was in- stantly killed and an engineer severely injured, by a collision on the Western Railroad last Friday. It is a curious fact that of late nearly as many employ- ees as passengers have lost their lives by accidents of this kind, on the different railroads.

Nine thousand live hogs, for New York and Albany, are said to have passed over the Buffalo and State Line Railroad since last Saturday. This is good news for housekeepers.

The packet ship Cornelius Grinnell, which we mentioned as being ashore on Squan Beach, in our paper of yesterday, it is feared has proved a total loss, and will be seen by the latest report from the scene of disaster, in another column. At the time of going ashore she had three hundred passengers on board, all of whom were fortunately saved. The new bark Esperanza, and two brig, are ashore in the vicinity of the C. G. Steamers, lighters, and a large number of men, have been sent to their as- sistance.

A tin box, belonging to Messrs. Norris & Co., con- taining promissory notes and drafts to a large amount, was abstracted from the National Bank, in this city, during Friday night and yesterday morn- ing. As payment of the notes have been stopped people should be on their guard against receiving the same.

The negro who committed the murderous assault on Mr. Haydock, has been arrested by the police. After having been identified by Mr. H., the prisoner was lodged in the Tombs to await an investigation of the case.

We elsewhere publish a full report of the investi- gation in the case of policeman Kennedy, who is charged with having burglariously entered the store of Mr. Hopkins, on the night of the 11th inst. The other policeman, named Smith, who is alleged to have been cognizant of the affair, it will be recollected was shot at the time by the clerk of the store. His evidence will be taken in a day or two, should he sufficiently recover from his wound to give it.

The Broadway Railroad Injunction Case, in the Su- preior Court, has been postponed till next Saturday afternoon. The array of counsel on both sides embraces many of the most eminent lawyers of the New York bar.

When our paper was put to press, at three o'clock this morning, snow was falling quite heavily.

Among the other interesting matter inserted in this number of the HERALD, attention is directed to the following:—Letter from Washington concerning Central American Affairs, &c.; Intelligence from New Mexico, relative to "talk" with the Indians, and the Proclamation of Gov. Lane; Religious Infor- mation; the Bleeding Carnival; a variety of local news, &c.

The New Administration—The Ten Million Fund.

The suggestion first thrown out in this jour- nal, several weeks ago, that it would be a stroke of sound policy on the part of Congress to place at the discretion of Gen. Pierce, in the outset of his administration, a fund of ten millions of dol- lars, in view of the various critical issues con- nected with our foreign relations, we are glad to see has assumed a tangible shape in the House of Representatives, the body to which the initiation of such measures properly belongs. And the pro- position of Mr. Marshall, of California, is the more to the purpose, in disclosing frankly the con- tingencies to which this money is to be applied. His resolution declares, that it is "to meet such exigencies as may arise out of the momentous subjects connected with the present state of the foreign relations of this country with the other powers of the earth, so liable, on account of their character and complexity, to present themselves, from hour to hour, for practical and immediate consideration."

We have heretofore briefly given the more prominent reasons why this fund of ten mil- lions, (for it had better be ten than five,) should be voted to the discretion of Gen. Pierce; but to the end of confirming the strong, and strength- ening the wavering, we seize this opportune occasion to recur to those reasons again. And we think that a passing glance at them will not only convince every dispassionate reader, alive to the honor and glory of the country, of the safety, propriety, and expediency, but of the manifest and commanding necessity of the measure proposed.

First, then, our delicate relations with Spain, and incidentally with England and France, on the Cuba question; our confused and embarrass- ing relations with Mexico; our intricate, perplex- ing, and mortifying relations with England in Central America—to say nothing of the affairs of Hayti, or of the inviting field for an enlarged system of commercial facilities with the States of South America—will demand of the President elect, from the day of his inauguration, all the skill, sagacity, tact, talent, courage, and dis- cretion, which he can bring into his administration. Secondly, he will be required to act without further delay, and upon a bolder and more pos- itive and decisive schedule than the milk-and- water policy of General Taylor's cabinet and of Mr. President Fillmore's. In the third place, a decisive reversal of their policy in regard to Cuba, Mexico, or Central America, may bring us into collision with England, France, or Spain, or with all combined.

In the meantime, Congress, adjourning on the fourth of March, does not regularly meet again till the first Monday in December next. During this long vacuum of nine months, the whole weight of the government, with all its foreign responsibilities, will rest upon the Pres- ident and his cabinet. In the absence of any discretionary power, or discretionary means, he may be reduced to the extremity of calling an extra session of Congress; whereas, with a re- served fund of ten millions to back him, that expensive, and generally worse than useless ex- pectant may be avoided. At all events it is the part of wisdom to provide as far as the law requires against any possible necessity for an extra session.

As a question of public economy, then, this discretionary fund of ten millions to the new administration recommends itself. But the probable escape thereby, from the trouble and expense of a called session, though not a mat- ter of small importance, is but a secondary consideration. The moral effect upon the powers of Europe of the proposed grant, is its paramount recommendation. It will give confidence, at once, to the administration in proceeding to business, and confidence to the country that our national honor, our national rights, and our true position among the nations of the earth, are at length to be affirmed and vindicated. On the other hand, considering the emphatic drift of the late Presi- dential election its unmistakable verdict and import in reference to our foreign affairs, and considering the palpable inclinations of the "free democracy," and the manifest tendencies and destiny of this mighty republic, and the mighty people who control it, the ten million fund to General Pierce will have a moral weight. In his foreign negotiations of the highest value. It may secure to us every contested point, every desirable concession, every disputed right, and every demand requisite to the full assertion of our rightful attitude on this continent and in Europe, without the hazard of war. It is, in fact, a peace measure—a measure of financial economy, a measure of political propriety, and a measure of public confidence—due to the new administration and due to the late expressive and significant verdict of the American people.

In conclusion, if ten millions were placed at the disposal of Martin Van Buren, when the exigencies of his administration were not half so imposing or critical as those which, on this threshold, will confront the administration of General Pierce, what valid objections can now be made to a similar measure? If a dis- cretionary fund of three millions was allowed to Mr. Polk, simply with reference to Mexico, (after voting him all needful supplies of men and munitions of war,) scarcely less than ten millions now would be up to the standard of that precedent.

We trust that the friends of this measure will not suffer it to lie over until a want of time to act upon it shall lead to defeat. Let General Pierce be inaugurated with the full endorsement of Congress, as he has received the full endorse- ment of the country.

THE MAMMAL FAMILY.—THE PRESIDENT'S LETTER GONE OUT.—We understand that the Presi- dent of the United States and the Secretary of State have each written a private letter to the Duke of Tuscany, appealing for the liberation of the Medici family, and permission to them to emigrate to the United States. We have every reason to hope that these letters will have their desired effect, from the high authority from which they emanate, and from the fact that during a year's residence in Tuscany Mr. Ev- erett became intimately acquainted with the Duke. Looking at the success in this country, in the matter of "financial aid," of Kossoth and Kinkel, mere political exiles, we may safely assume that if the Medici's, in the more im- possible character of religious refugees, escape to our shores, it will be the making of them. It will also be very apt to excite a religious *furor* among the heretics, compared with which the reception of Kossoth will have been a mere bagatelle. Let our venerable Archbishop Hughes equip himself for the fight.

THE TEXAS NAVY.—At length a bill has been introduced into the Senate for incorporating with the Navy the half dozen surviving officers of the navy of the late republic of Texas. It is a tardy piece of justice, but let justice be done.

Calling for Encores at the Opera.—On Friday evening a large portion of the audience at Niblo's, insisted upon an encore of the music lesson in the opera of "The Daughter of the Regiment;" and though Madame Sontag repeatedly signified her refusal in the most lady- like manner, it was still demanded, until at length she had to express, by her gestures, her inability to comply with the request. Now, we think the practice of calling for encores in operas, but especially insisting on them where the artists indicate their unwilling- ness, is a great injustice, and in the case of a lady, shows bad manners and want of gal- lantry. An encore in the concert room and in an opera is a very different thing. In the former, it is more allowable, though even there to en- core everything a good artist sings, is exacting too much from the artist, who does not en- gage to sing encores, and might as well an- nounce double the number of songs at once, as be compelled to sing each one twice. In opera, to compel an artist, by clamor, to sing encores, is often forcing her to do what she is utterly unable to accomplish. There is sufficient labor in getting through the principal rôle of a long opera, once, without having to repeat the chief songs. There is an- other impropriety in it—there is always a large portion of every audience that do not relish an encore of the best songs in the world. There ought to be some respect paid to their feelings, and they ought not to be driven to the alterna- tive of hissing, as they sometimes do. Another objection to encores in opera is, that it delays the action of the piece and takes away consid- erably from its effect as a whole.

Let the audience, therefore, applaud at the proper places, as much as they like though not so as to drown the last notes of some beau- tiful cadence. But let them never force a *prima donna* to sing an encore if she shows the least reluctance to do it. It would be just as fair to ask an actor to repeat a great scene, in which he had put forth all his strength. It would be a great injustice both to the actor and to the audience. Every one who knows anything of the toil and the effort of singing an opera will come to the conclusion that the injustice is far greater in the case of the musical artist.

GEMS OF MUSICAL CRITICISM.—The following gems appear in our contemporaries, the *Tribune* and *Times*:—
There was a full house at the Broadway last night, and "Sonnambula" was received with enthusiastic applause. The performance was a marked improvement upon the previous trial, was very well received; in fact, every note was filled. When *Albani sang "Ah! Non Crede,"* the applause was vehement; but "*Non Piu Mesta*" was the gen- eral cry for the *patron of the opera*.—*Tribune*, Jan. 10.
On Sunday evening *Albani* gave a sacred con- cert at Metropolitan Hall, with selections from several of the most celebrated oratorios. On Monday she appears in "*Norma*," as *Lucrèce Borgia*, at the Broadway.—*Times*, Jan. 15.

Of all the musical *marceux* we have ever met in the columns of our contemporaries, or elsewhere, these gems are certainly the rarest. The musical public of New York, and the rest of mankind, will be most agreeably surprised to find that the "*Non Piu Mesta*," which used to be the *finale* of "*Cenerentola*," by Rossini, has been transplanted into the opera of a different composer, and the more especially as the "*Non Crede*" is so magnificent a *finale* to Bellini's "*Sonnambula*." It will be equally extraordi- nary news to the music-loving public, to learn that "*Lucrèce Borgia*" is a rôle in "*Norma*," instead of being a distinct opera itself. Oh! shades of Rossini, Bellini!

TELEGRAPHIC MISTAKE.—There was pub- lished in the newspapers, a few mornings since, a paragraph among the telegraphic cor- respondence from Washington, accusing the son and clerk of the United States District Judge of New York of being involved in efforts to smuggle through Congress a special bill for the benefit of some India rubber monopolists.

The correspondent was completely in error in every circumstance of this case. The person alluded to is not the son of one of the District Judges of New York, and the charge itself is reduced to an absurdity by the following ex- planation of its origin:

It appears that for some time past, a necessity has been felt for the passage of a law under the provisions of which persons guilty of contempt of court—in any of the United States courts—might be arrested in whatever State they might be found, and which would empower the United States marshals throughout the Union to take such persons into custody. All the Judges of the Supreme Court in Washington coincided as to the utility of such a measure, and drew up a paper stating their views in the matter. They entrusted to the son of one of the New Jersey Judges, to be by him pre- sented to the Judiciary Committee of the House, for their action thereon; and that was all.

The telegraphic correspondent must have been egregiously deceived, when, out of these materials, he was induced to construct such a story of fraud and collusion.

A DISMISSAL MOVEMENT.—We are privately informed that a majority of ten of the sixteen democratic members of our State Senate have voted in caucus in favor of Mr. Dickinson's claims to a seat in the cabinet. If there is no mistake in this, it is certainly a high compli- ment to Mr. Dickinson. We apprehend, how- ever, that he will not go into the cabinet, nor yet upon a foreign mission. If the Washington cabinet-makers are to be believed, the die is cast, as far as New York is concerned, and the hard shells must yield the wall to the soft. But if Mr. Dickinson and his set can be set down comfortably in the Custom House, Post Office and Sub-Treasury, will they not be content? Who would hesitate between the shadow and the substance of the marrow bones? Who?

WOMAN'S RIGHTS.—The Fourierite philo- sophers of the *Tribune* have at length asked to close the discussion concerning woman's rights, without conceding to the women, as their most important right of all, the last word. People so utterly ignorant as this of woman's rights had better drop the subject. But there is an aris- tocracy between the lady champions of woman's rights and the socialists. The socialists capitu- late, and the country is safe. That's good.

Marine Affairs.

INVESTIGATION OF THE MARINE.—The United States mail steamship *Humboldt*, Capt. Linn, for South- ampton and Havre, and the English iron screw steamship *Glasgow*, Capt. Craig, left port yesterday. The passengers' names will be found in the usual place.

Personal Intelligence.

Thomas F. Meagher will deliver a lecture in the new Music Hall, in Boston, on the 28th inst.

Richard Dyer was to lecture last evening at Lowell in- stitute, on the subject of Monism and Spiritualism.

Third Day of the Carnival.

The sports and revelry, and noise and excitement of the winter carnival are not yet over, and if we could take the sense of the whole population on the question of their continuance, we dare say they would not end for a month at least. We thought that Thursday's and Fri- day's sleighing would have used up all the snow in the streets; and so far as the leading thoroughfares—Broad- way and the Bowery—are concerned, such has been really the case. Hardly a vestige of it is to be seen, and that little consisting only of the heaps shovelled off the sidewalks on the first morning, and now standing as a rampart wall of three or four feet high, but preserving little of its native purity. The centre of the streets is swimming with an indescribable element, composed of snow and mud, and generally known under the very ex- pressive designation of slosh. But this, such as it is, is taken as a substitute for the real material, and through it the sleighs have been all day rattling with full cargoes of men, women, and children, as determined on sport as they have been during the past two days. But the sleighs have not, by any means, had undisputed pos- session, for wheeled vehicles have made their appearance, and though as yet far in the minority, they portend the speedy termination of the sleighing career.

The nation of Broadway has been a rather difficult affair, either for sleighs or wheeled vehicles, and as to pedestrians attempting to cross it, that is a feat which would require a great stretch of humor and legs. We thought that the *gamins* about Canal street were not far astray when they shouted to a pretty young lady, with neat ankles, and, up to that time, spotless pantaloons, who was attempting the passage, "Don't venture, Ma'am. Ain't you afraid of being drowned?" But she was half way across at the time, and to retreat was worse than to advance; so she resolutely held on her course, and gulped the opposite bank amid the cheers and shouts of the bhoys.

In more than one respect, a sleigh ride up Broadway yesterday might not inaptly be termed navigation. The ridges of frozen snow, which crossed the street trans- versely at some six feet distance from each other, having a deep channel of slosh between them, reminded one of waves at sea, and the rising and sinking of the sleighs was as regular, and we doubt not, as pleasant, as the motion of a vessel. We did not notice that any of the passengers were sea sick, though such a thing would not have been at all surprising, considering the rough passage. It was a regular

"Here we go, up, up,
And here we go, down, down, down!"
—a sort of an amusement indulged in by the babies of a larger growth, amid shouts of laughter which almost drowned the harking of the bells. But the wheeled carriages, which crowded perhaps one-fourth of the crowded thoroughfare, were not so fortunate. They were the old round Dutch wheels, they rolled about far more than the clippers, so that their passengers must have found the motion disagreeable, causing some of them no doubt to feel disposed to be awkward.

Here and there throughout the rough channel might be seen the wreck of one of these Dutch-built concerns which had been unable to weather it through. The sleighs generally navigated successfully; sometimes, however, coming into collision, when it would be found necessary to dis- charge their cargo into the mud. The Colonel Baxter stuck on a shoal at Canal street, and was unable to get off for at least half an hour, notwithstanding the inhuman exertions of his driver and conductor, who, if slipping could have effected anything in their perilous condition, would have certainly cut their throats to the thanks of the Com- pany Underwriters. However, after having discharged their passengers into about a foot and a half deep of the muddy element, the righted and got off in safety.

Though Broadway was in such a condition, all the side and cross streets were in a fine state for sleighing, and were disturbed out of their ordinary quiet composure by the shouts and laughter of the merry-makers. There were more fashionable people indulging in the amusement yesterday than on either of the two previous days; and with the bright, clear sky overhead, and the balmy air which prevailed, the city presented a gay, lively, and animated appearance. Of course snowballs were an in- dispensable ingredient in the fun, and during the day running fights were maintained with great spirit between the rival companies and their natural persecutors, the boys, along the route. Added to this, avalanches of snow were thrown off the roofs of the houses on the sidewalks be- low, and it is unfortunate pedestrians were buried under them. Some of the more cautious, however, did not have kept their eyes to any care on the part of the shoveller above.

To-day the omnibus sleighs will have a rest, and when the Sabbath is over, we think that the carnival will be at an end, and—
"As fruitless will be the task,
Of many a joy to ask,
Of the snow."

Effects of the Late Storm.

LOSS OF THE LONDON PACKET SHIP CORNELIUS GRIN- NELL.—THE ESPERANZA AND TWO OTHER VESSELS ASHORE.

In addition to the losses of vessels and life, during the late severe weather on our shores, which have already been recorded in the HERALD, we have to add the prob- able loss of the London packet ship Cornelius Grinnell, Capt. Fletcher, and three other vessels, which went ashore on Thursday night or Friday morning, on Squan Beach, during the violent storm that prevailed then.

Capt. Bullinger, who left the scene of disaster yesterday morning, informs us that it was expected the Cornelius Grinnell would be a total loss, as her back was broken, and all her masts gone. A letter from Squan village, dated Thursday night, the weather being very bad, and snow- ing heavily, he made what he thought was Fire Island light, and steered accordingly. The light, however, proved to be on board of one of the vessels ashore, and the vessel, which was a brig, was driven on to the beach, and the tide and wind carried the ship ashore. The C. G. is a Boston built vessel, of 1,200 tons burthen, built at 875,000. She was first built in 1831, and was owned by Messrs. Grinnell, Minturn & Co., and was under three years old, having been built in 1850. Her cargo is a very valuable one, and is largely insured.

One of the other vessels ashore, near the C. G., is the bark *Esperanza*, bound from Fastport to this port. The vessel was driven on shore, and was not yet reached the city. It was supposed, as far as could be judged from a distant view, that these three ves- sels might be got off, but the uncertain weather at the time of the year rendered them all in a few hours com- plete wrecks, as their position exposed them to the whole fury of the ocean. We have heard of no loss of life. Steamboats and lighters with several hundred of men, have left the city to render assistance to the stranded vessels.

THE LATEST.

Captain Hazard, of the steaming *Titan*, who has just returned from the packet ship Cornelius Grinnell, ashore on Squan Beach, informs us that the ship lay head on the beach, or nearly so, and is full of water. The masts are gone, excepting the mainmast. The mainmast has broken off ten feet above the deck. The passengers were all landed in safety, by running a line from the mainmast to the beach, and then hauling them to safety down a rope ladder and forwales.

The bark *Esperanza*, Capt. Parritt, which is also ashore, had been out not sixty hours from Fastport. She lays high up on the beach, and is not much injured. The *Titan* brought up eight of the ship's crew.

Both vessels went ashore from the same cause—mis- taking the light for Fire Island light—and within five minutes of one another. Neither vessel had a pilot.

The *Titan* will go down again this morning.

The pilot who was on board the *Titan* when she was driven ashore, was not injured by the late gale, and will be launched in a day or two.

Naval Intelligence.

UNITED STATES STEAMING SCHOONER MONITOR.—The following is a list of officers attached to the United States steaming schooner *Monitor*, bound to California, Texas—
Lieut. J. D. Smith, Commanding Officer; Lieut. J. D. Smith, 1st Lieut.; Lieut. J. D. Smith, 2nd Lieut.; Lieut. J. D. Smith, 3rd Lieut.; Lieut. J. D. Smith, 4th Lieut.; Lieut. J. D. Smith, 5th Lieut.; Lieut. J. D. Smith, 6th Lieut.; Lieut. J. D. Smith, 7th Lieut.; Lieut. J. D. Smith, 8th Lieut.; Lieut. J. D. Smith, 9th Lieut.; Lieut. J. D. Smith, 10th Lieut.; Lieut. J. D. Smith, 11th Lieut.; Lieut. J. D. Smith, 12th Lieut.; Lieut. J. D. Smith, 13th Lieut.; Lieut. J. D. Smith, 14th Lieut.; Lieut. J. D. Smith, 15th Lieut.; Lieut. J. D. Smith, 16th Lieut.; Lieut. J. D. Smith, 17th Lieut.; Lieut. J. D. Smith, 18th Lieut.; Lieut. J. D. Smith, 19th Lieut.; Lieut. J. D. Smith, 20th Lieut.; Lieut. J. D. Smith, 21st Lieut.; Lieut. J. D. Smith, 22nd Lieut.; Lieut. J. D. Smith, 23rd Lieut.; Lieut. J. D. Smith, 24th Lieut.; Lieut. J. D. Smith, 25th Lieut.; Lieut. J. D. Smith, 26th Lieut.; Lieut. J. D. Smith, 27th Lieut.; Lieut. J. D. Smith, 28th Lieut.; Lieut. J. D. Smith, 29th Lieut.; Lieut. J. D. Smith, 30th Lieut.; Lieut. J. D. Smith, 31st Lieut.; Lieut. J. D. Smith, 32nd Lieut.; Lieut. J. D. Smith, 33rd Lieut.; Lieut. J. D. Smith, 34th Lieut.; Lieut. J. D. Smith, 35th Lieut.; Lieut. J. D. Smith, 36th Lieut.; Lieut. J. D. Smith, 37th Lieut.; Lieut. J. D. Smith, 38th Lieut.; Lieut. J. D. Smith, 39th Lieut.; Lieut. J. D. Smith, 40th Lieut.; Lieut. J. D. Smith, 41st Lieut.; Lieut. J. D. Smith, 42nd Lieut.; Lieut. J. D. Smith, 43rd Lieut.; Lieut. J. D. Smith, 44th Lieut.; Lieut. J. D. Smith, 45th Lieut.; Lieut. J. D. Smith, 46th Lieut.; Lieut. J. D. Smith, 47th Lieut.; Lieut. J. D. Smith, 48th Lieut.; Lieut. J. D. Smith, 49th Lieut.; Lieut. J. D. Smith, 50th Lieut.; Lieut. J. D. Smith, 51st Lieut.; Lieut. J. D. Smith, 52nd Lieut.; Lieut. J. D. Smith, 53rd Lieut.; Lieut. J. D. Smith, 54th Lieut.; Lieut. J. D. Smith, 55th Lieut.; Lieut. J. D. Smith, 56th Lieut.; Lieut. J. D. Smith, 57th Lieut.; Lieut. J. D. Smith, 58th Lieut.; Lieut. J. D. Smith, 59th Lieut.; Lieut. J. D. Smith, 60th Lieut.; Lieut. J. D. Smith, 61st Lieut.; Lieut. J. D. Smith, 62nd Lieut.; Lieut. J. D. Smith, 63rd Lieut.; Lieut. J. D. Smith, 64th Lieut.; Lieut. J. D. Smith, 65th Lieut.; Lieut. J. D. Smith, 66th Lieut.; Lieut. J. D. Smith, 67th Lieut.; Lieut. J. D. Smith, 68th Lieut.; Lieut. J. D. Smith, 69th Lieut.; Lieut. J. D. Smith, 70th Lieut.; Lieut. J. D. Smith, 71st Lieut.; Lieut. J. D. Smith, 72nd Lieut.; Lieut. J. D. Smith, 73rd Lieut.; Lieut. J. D. Smith, 74th Lieut.; Lieut. J. D. Smith, 75th Lieut.; Lieut. J. D. Smith, 76th Lieut.; Lieut. J. D. Smith, 77th Lieut.; Lieut. J. D. Smith, 78th Lieut.; Lieut. J. D. Smith, 79th Lieut.; Lieut. J. D. Smith, 80th Lieut.; Lieut. J. D. Smith, 81st Lieut.; Lieut. J. D. Smith, 82nd Lieut.; Lieut. J. D. Smith, 83rd Lieut.; Lieut. J. D. Smith, 84th Lieut.; Lieut. J. D. Smith, 85th Lieut.; Lieut. J. D. Smith, 86th Lieut.; Lieut. J. D. Smith, 87th Lieut.; Lieut. J. D. Smith, 88th Lieut.; Lieut. J. D. Smith, 89th Lieut.; Lieut. J. D. Smith, 90th Lieut.; Lieut. J. D. Smith, 91st Lieut.; Lieut. J. D. Smith, 92nd Lieut.; Lieut. J. D. Smith, 93rd Lieut.; Lieut. J. D. Smith, 94th Lieut.; Lieut. J. D. Smith, 95th Lieut.; Lieut. J. D. Smith, 96th Lieut.; Lieut. J. D. Smith, 97th Lieut.; Lieut. J. D. Smith, 98th Lieut.; Lieut. J. D. Smith, 99th Lieut.; Lieut. J. D. Smith, 100th Lieut.; Lieut. J. D. Smith, 101st Lieut.; Lieut. J. D. Smith, 102nd Lieut.; Lieut. J. D. Smith, 103rd Lieut.; Lieut. J. D. Smith, 104th Lieut.; Lieut. J. D. Smith, 105th Lieut.; Lieut. J. D. Smith, 106th Lieut.; Lieut. J. D. Smith, 107th Lieut.; Lieut. J. D. Smith, 108th Lieut.; Lieut. J. D. Smith, 109th Lieut.; Lieut. J. D. Smith, 110th Lieut.; Lieut. J. D. Smith, 111th Lieut.; Lieut. J. D. Smith, 112th Lieut.; Lieut. J. D. Smith, 113th Lieut.; Lieut. J. D. Smith, 114th Lieut.; Lieut. J. D. Smith, 115th Lieut.; Lieut. J. D. Smith, 116th Lieut.; Lieut. J. D. Smith, 117th Lieut.; Lieut. J. D. Smith, 118th Lieut.; Lieut. J. D. Smith, 119th Lieut.; Lieut. J. D. Smith, 120th Lieut.; Lieut. J. D. Smith, 121st Lieut.; Lieut. J. D. Smith, 122nd Lieut.; Lieut. J. D. Smith, 123rd Lieut.; Lieut. J. D. Smith, 124th Lieut.; Lieut. J. D. Smith, 125th Lieut.; Lieut. J. D. Smith, 126th Lieut.; Lieut. J. D. Smith, 127th Lieut.; Lieut. J. D. Smith, 128th Lieut.; Lieut. J. D. Smith, 129th Lieut.; Lieut. J. D. Smith, 130th Lieut.; Lieut. J. D. Smith, 131st Lieut.; Lieut. J. D. Smith, 132nd Lieut.; Lieut. J. D. Smith, 133rd Lieut.; Lieut. J. D. Smith, 134th Lieut.; Lieut. J. D. Smith, 135th Lieut.; Lieut. J. D. Smith, 136th Lieut.; Lieut. J. D. Smith, 137th Lieut.; Lieut. J. D. Smith, 138th Lieut.; Lieut. J. D. Smith, 139th Lieut.; Lieut. J. D. Smith, 140th Lieut.; Lieut. J. D. Smith, 141st Lieut.; Lieut. J. D. Smith, 142nd Lieut.; Lieut. J. D. Smith, 143rd Lieut.; Lieut. J. D. Smith, 144th Lieut.; Lieut. J. D. Smith, 145th Lieut.; Lieut. J. D. Smith, 146th Lieut.; Lieut. J. D. Smith, 147th Lieut.; Lieut. J. D. Smith, 148th Lieut.; Lieut. J. D. Smith, 149th Lieut.; Lieut. J. D. Smith, 150th Lieut.; Lieut. J. D. Smith, 151st Lieut.; Lieut. J. D. Smith, 152nd Lieut.; Lieut. J. D. Smith, 153rd Lieut.; Lieut. J. D. Smith, 154th Lieut.; Lieut. J. D. Smith, 155th Lieut.; Lieut. J. D. Smith, 156th Lieut.; Lieut. J. D. Smith, 157th Lieut.; Lieut. J. D. Smith, 158th Lieut.; Lieut. J. D. Smith, 159th Lieut.; Lieut. J. D. Smith, 160th Lieut.; Lieut. J. D. Smith, 161st Lieut.; Lieut. J. D. Smith, 162nd Lieut.; Lieut. J. D. Smith, 163rd Lieut.; Lieut. J. D. Smith, 164th Lieut.; Lieut. J. D. Smith, 165th Lieut.; Lieut. J. D. Smith, 166th Lieut.; Lieut. J. D. Smith, 167th Lieut.; Lieut. J. D. Smith, 168th Lieut.; Lieut. J. D. Smith, 169th Lieut.; Lieut. J. D. Smith, 170